

Chapter 4: Problems 1, 11, 12, 30, 31, 46  
 Chapter 5: Problems 35, 39

### Chapter 4 Problems

1. Measuring an arc on the picture it looks like a star about 5.3 cm from the center travels about 3.3 cm.

The circumference corresponding to 5.3 cm is  $2\pi \cdot 5.3 \text{ cm} \approx 33 \text{ cm}$

$\frac{3.3 \text{ cm}}{33 \text{ cm}} = \frac{1}{10}$  of a circle, so the

exposure was  $24 \text{ hrs} / 10 = 2.4 \text{ hours}$ .

(If you want to be overly fussy  $\frac{23 \text{ hrs } 56 \text{ minutes}}{10}$ )

The stars on the right side of the picture are going up.

11. (a) 16th mag is 5 mags dimmer than 11th mag. The 11th mag star is  $100 \times$  brighter.

(b) The 6th magnitude star is 10 mags brighter than the 16th magnitude star. It is

$100 \times 100 = 10,000$  times brighter

it might just be closer

— apparently! →

APPARENT MAGNITUDE

12.  $\frac{1}{24}$  of  $360^\circ$  is  $15^\circ$ .

If you want to be fussy, the stars go around once every 23h 56m. So a more accurate answer is

$$\frac{1 \text{ hr}}{23 \text{ hr } 56 \text{ m}} 360^\circ = \frac{1}{23 \frac{56}{60}} 360^\circ = 15.04^\circ$$

30. The stars advance the same amount from one month to the next ( $\frac{1}{12} 360^\circ = 30^\circ$ ) as they do in two hours. So the answer is true. (2 months corresponds to four hours).

31. False, because at latitude  $38^\circ$  we can never see south of declination  $-52^\circ$  ( $38 + 52 = 90$ ). So no matter when you look from SF you will never see (for example) Proxima Centauri or the Magellanic Clouds.

46. 7 mags is 5 mags + 2 mags  
 $= 100 \times 2.5 \times 2.5 \approx 600$

The exact way is to put  $100^{-(m_2 - m_1)/5}$  into a calculator  $m_2 = 3$   $m_1 = 10$   $100^{-(3-10)/5} = 631$

## Chapter 5 Problems

35. If you use yrs and A.U. as your units, then the proportionality constant in  $P^2 \propto a^3$  is  $P^2 = \frac{(1 \text{ yr})^2}{(1 \text{ A.U.})^3} a^3$

A comet with  $10^6$  yrs as its period has

$$P^2 = 10^{12} \text{ yr}^2$$

So  $a^3$  must be  $10^{12} \text{ A.U.}^3$

$$a = \sqrt[3]{10^{12}} \text{ A.U.} = 10^4 \text{ A.U.} \quad (\text{That's choice (c).})$$

39.  $P^2$  for Xander is  $64 \text{ yr}^2$

So  $a^3$  must be  $64 \text{ A.U.}^3$

$$a = \sqrt[3]{64} \text{ A.U.} = 4 \text{ A.U.} \quad (\text{That's choice (a).})$$